



INTERNATIONAL ORIENTEERING FEDERATION

IOF Survey  
Orienteering and the Environment

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# IOF Survey – Orienteering and the Environment

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January 2012

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## Foreword

We know from formal and anecdotal reports passed to us that, across the different continents and different Federations in the IOF, there is a very wide range in the effect of environmental management on the conduct of orienteering. In some countries, where the environmental organisations are strongly represented in managing access but are not entirely familiar with the inherent low impact of the sport, there can be difficulties. In other federations, which have the same potential for environmental over-concern about orienteering adversely affecting flora and fauna, an understanding has been reached between those with interests in access to countryside (the 'stakeholders'). Such understanding acts as a model to all concerned.

At the other extreme, there are many federations who appear to meet no significant environmental objections to their staging our sport. The reasons for this are a matter of conjecture. It may be that, in those countries, environmental organisations have assessed orienteering as being essentially non-damaging. Or it may be that they have yet to take an interest. We are entirely comfortable with the latter situation; the way in which we conduct our sport is self-regulating and considerate of nature.

Our piecemeal understanding of the implications of orienteering and the environment across the federations is unsatisfactory. IOF Council has asked that our knowledge of these matters be improved for the purpose of revising and establishing better environmental objectives and good practice guidelines for achieving them. The IOF Environmental Policy was approved by the General Assembly in 1998; it is time we looked again at that. To date, good practice guidelines have not been issued, because of the diversity of terrains and wildlife, and environmental attitudes. Hitherto, when federations have reported a specific environmental problem, we have given tailor-made detailed advice to assist. We will, of course, continue to do so but there is an argument that general guidelines may have a useful role to play.

It is clear that, in order to obtain better information, we had to conduct a survey across the federations. Such surveys, as researchers will readily agree, are inordinately difficult to construct. There are always difficulties with wide-ranging answers in avoiding ambiguity and misunderstanding. I am pleased to commend Erkkka Laininen for his well thought through and successful setting up of the questionnaire and analysis of the responses.

The survey, as expected, was returned by fewer federations that we would have liked. But there is sufficient for our purpose. It is reasonable to conclude that most of those federations that did not submit data had no concerns to report. Had they been troubled by such concerns, it is highly likely that, even if they found the survey less than easy to understand and complete, they would have made some response.

Federations who did not make a return, but would like to do so at some time, are encouraged to submit environmental information. Even a 'nil-return' is of scientific value.

Brian Parker  
Chairman  
Environmental Commission

## **IOF Survey – Orienteering and the Environment**

The International Orienteering Federation considers environmental issues to be of strategic importance to the success and sustainability of our sport. Increasing global concerns for the state of the environment has obliged individuals and all organisations in society to take environmental responsibility for their actions. This applies to industrial companies and governmental organisations as well as NGO's like sports organisations. In the field of sport, environmental responsibility is manifested, for instance, in the form of specific environmental programmes for major sports events, such as the Olympic Games or world championships. Many major orienteering events have set up and complied with demanding environmental programmes, World Orienteering Championships 2010 in Trondheim being a recent example.

For orienteering, good management of environmental issues is a question of safeguarding the basic requirements of our sport. Most orienteering takes place in nature, in the countryside. Nature is our sport's venue for which all orienteers must share a great responsibility. Our possibility to organise events in nature and land owned by others requires good cooperation with all relevant stakeholders as well as measures by which environmental aspects can be taken into account in the planning and implementation of the events. Besides, we also have to produce and disseminate reliable scientific information on the environmental impacts of orienteering activity.

Orienteers have a well-developed environmental awareness, and they also show environmentally conscious behaviour in their lives. In fact, our sport provides its enthusiasts a unique possibility for building a personal relationship with nature. "Being at one with nature" is one of the biggest strengths in marketing our sport to sponsors and newcomers. It may well be also a great advantage for orienteering's aspirations to enter the Olympic family. Even though scientific research has shown that orienteering has only a very small impact on nature, the environmentally sound character of our sport is not self-evident. We also have to take concrete actions by which we

demonstrate our responsibility for the well-being of nature and the environment.

The International Orienteering Federation has had an Environment Commission since 2000. The main duties of the commission have been to monitor environmental impacts of orienteering world-wide, to keep contact with environmental sports organisations and to inform them of the environmentally friendly character of orienteering, and to assist the IOF, its commissions and member federations with questions related to land access and other environmental issues.

The survey "Orienteering and the environment" in IOF member countries was conducted in April 2011 by the IOF Environment Commission with the assistance of the IOF office. The aim was to gather information on the state of environmental issues in the IOF member countries and measures national federations have taken to manage environmental issues. The information gathered will be used for improving the IOF charter and guidelines for the environmentally friendly conduct of all forms of orienteering events.

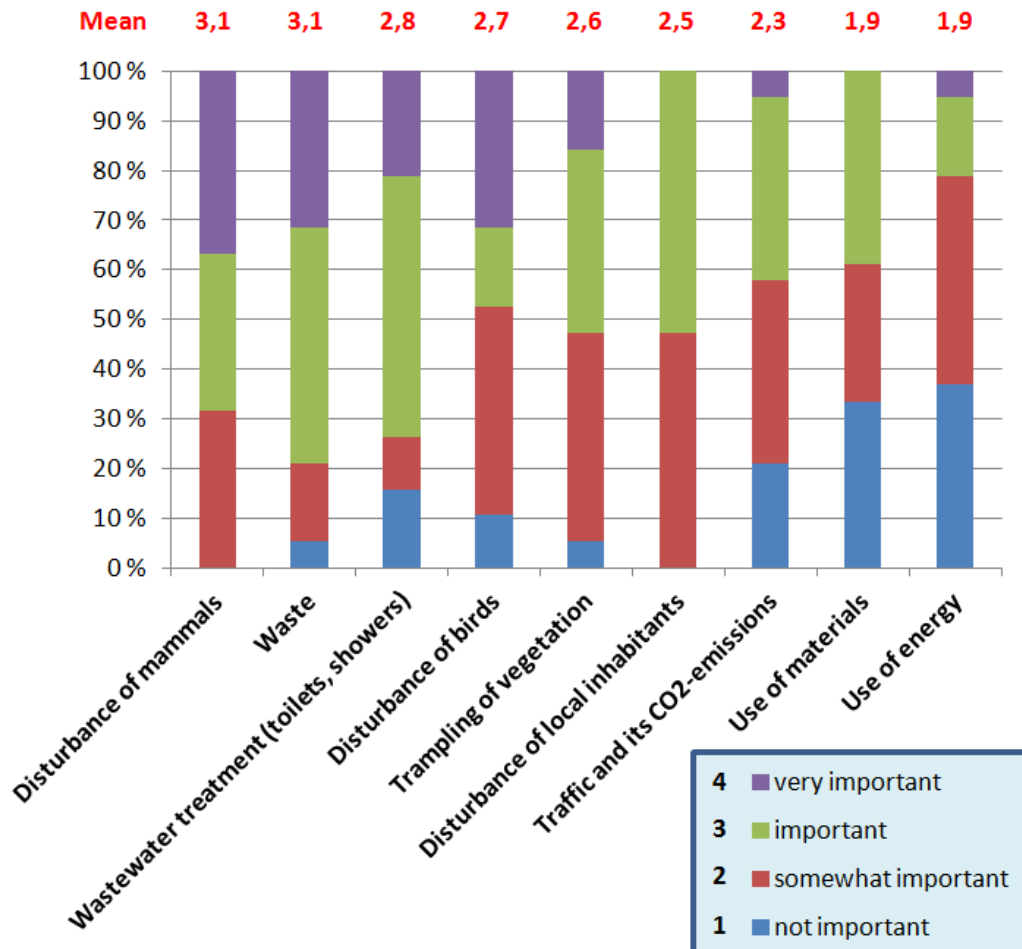
The questions of the survey were related to the following topics:

- National circumstances with regard to environmental issues related to orienteering
- Significance of specific environment issues related to orienteering
- Possible environmental conflicts occurred in connection with organisation of orienteering activities
- Measures taken on the national level for the management of orienteering's environmental issues
- Needs of support from the IOF in environmental issues

## Summary of the results

### QUESTION 1: Importance of different environmental aspects

*How would you assess the importance of the following environmental aspects of orienteering in your country (i.e., what aspects are important from the viewpoint of the public conception of orienteering)?*



The top two aspects were disturbance of mammals and waste management. Disturbance of birds had middle rank but was considered very important in several responding countries (Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Slovakia, United States and Great Britain). Traffic and its CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions was not seen a big problem although it causes the biggest environmental impact of an orienteering event. Low use of energy and materials is one of orienteering's strengths, and therefore these aspects were not considered important.

## Country specific observations

### Waste

Very important: BUL, SRB, POR, SVK, FIN, TUR  
 Not important: GER

### Trampling of vegetation

Very important: CAN, USA  
 Important: FIN, SWE, CHN, ESP, NZL, POR  
 Not important: ITA

### Wastewater treatment

Very important: BUL, SRB, SVK, USA  
 Not important: GER, NZL, GBR

### Traffic and its CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions

Very important: BUL  
 Not important: GBR, USA, AUS, NZL

### Disturbance of birds

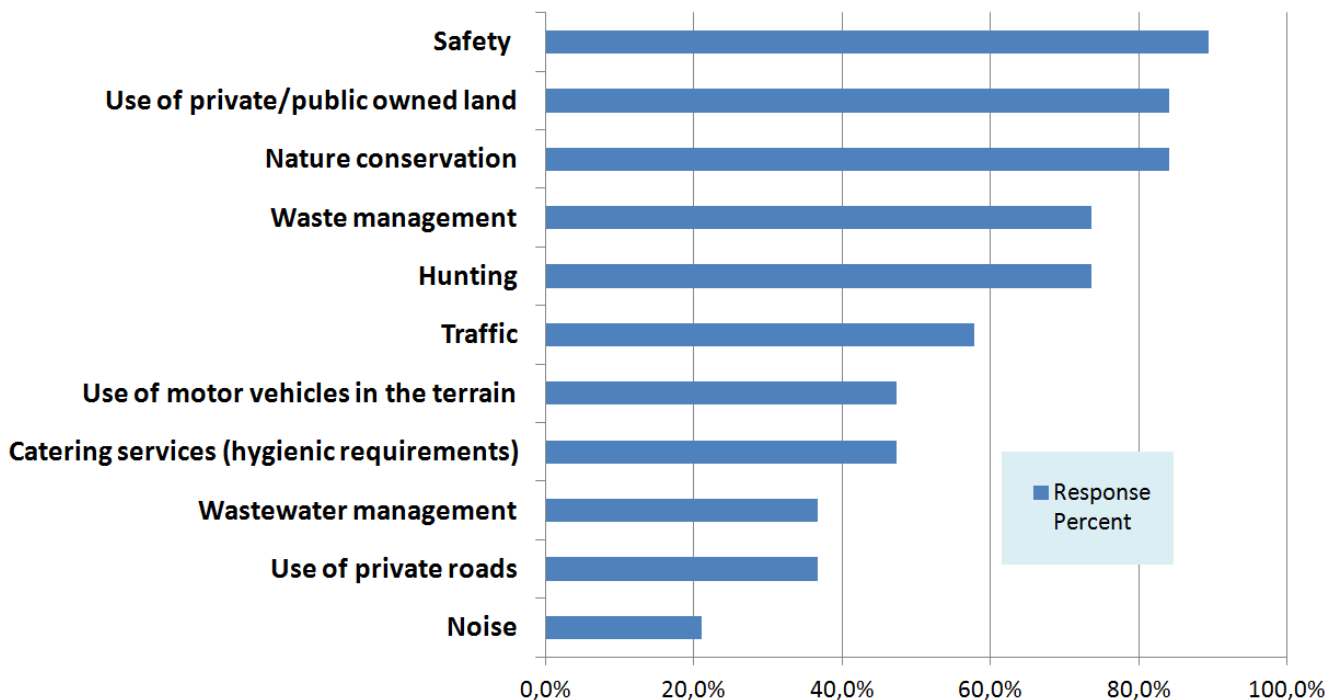
Very important: GER, SUI, SWE, SVK, USA, GBR  
 Not important: AUS, NZL

### Energy

Very important: SWE  
 Important: TUR, BUL, SUI  
 Not important: GER, NZL, ITA, AUS, CAN, USA, GBR

## QUESTION 2: National environmental legislation related to orienteering

*What issues stated in your national environment related legislation have to be taken into account when organising orienteering competitions in your country?*

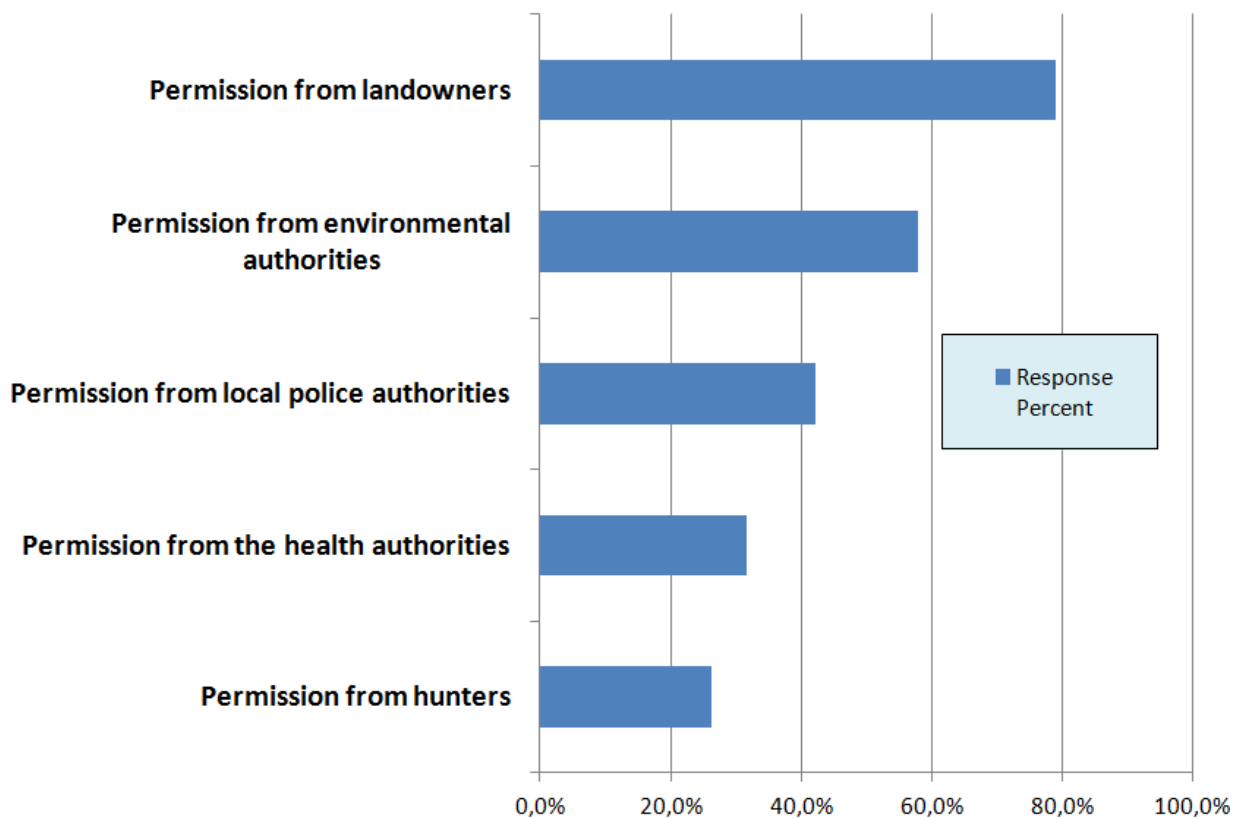




Safety, use of private and public owned land and nature conservation were legislative issues that have to be taken into account in over 80 % of the responding countries when organising orienteering events. However, the legislative requirements seem to vary much between different countries.

### **QUESTION 3: Permissions required for organising an orienteering competition**

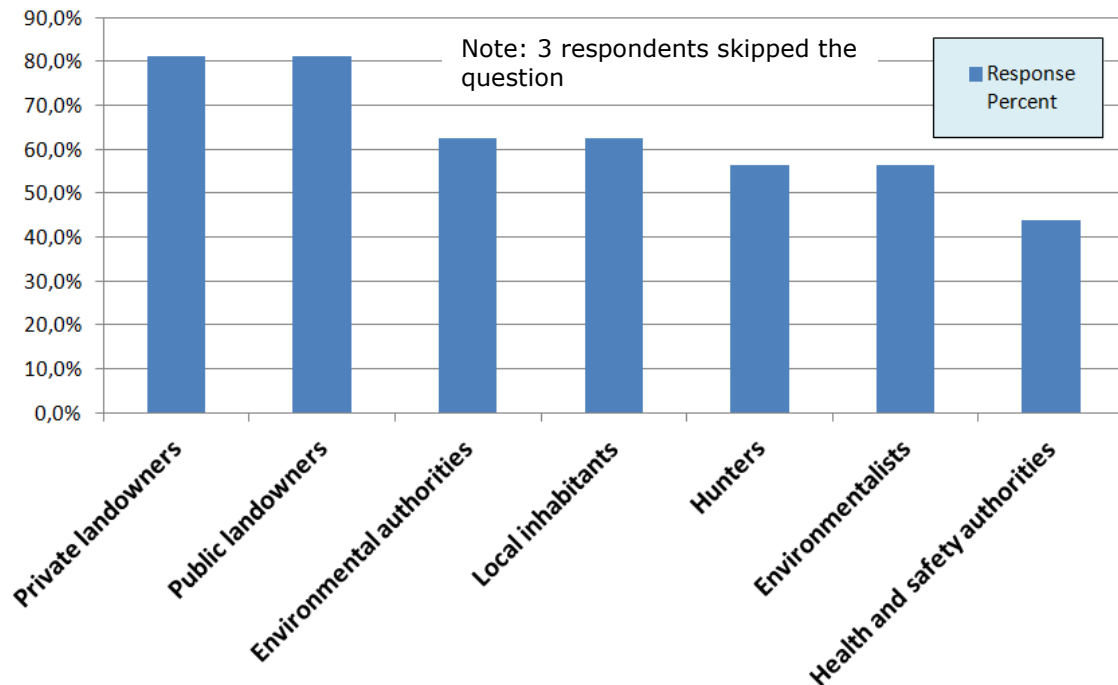
*What permissions must the organiser of an orienteering competition have in your country?*



Permission from landowners is needed in 80% of the countries. Countries who replied that landowners' permission is not needed for organising a competition were Bulgaria, Switzerland, China and Turkey. There seems to be a wide variety in required permissions between different responding countries.

#### QUESTION 4: Cooperation with stakeholders

*What kind of cooperation is usually undertaken with the stakeholders in the arrangements of orienteering competitions in your country?*

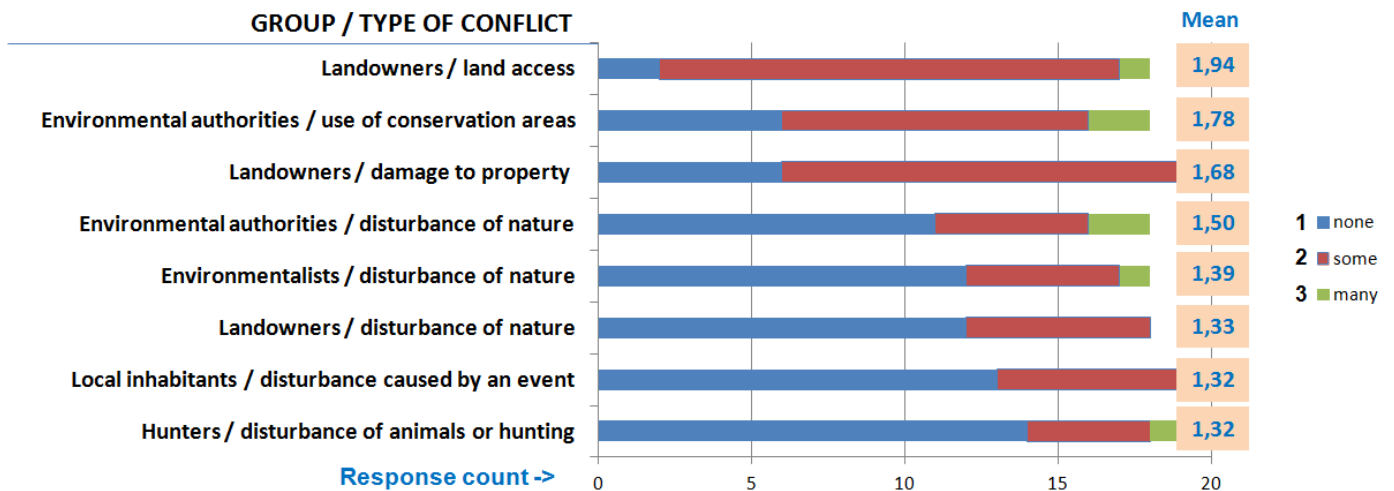


Based on the answers it can be concluded that there is a great variety in the need and form of cooperation between different countries. The following table summarises the examples given on the form of cooperation with different stakeholder groups.

Stakeholder group	Examples of the form of cooperation
Landowners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permission</li> <li>• Discussion on land use and out-of-bound areas</li> <li>• Information</li> <li>• VIP's in the competition</li> </ul>
Hunters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permission</li> <li>• Information</li> <li>• Discussion on the date of the competition</li> <li>• Areas to avoid in course setting</li> </ul>
Environmental authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permission</li> <li>• Out-of-bound areas</li> <li>• Planning of waste management</li> </ul>
Health & safety authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permission</li> <li>• Written notice</li> <li>• Safety plan</li> <li>• Catering services (hygienic requirements)</li> </ul>
Local inhabitants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information through the media in advance</li> </ul>

## QUESTION 5: Environmental conflicts

*What kind of environmental conflicts have occurred in connection with the organisation of orienteering activities in your country (what is your federation's perception of the occurrence of the conflicts)?*



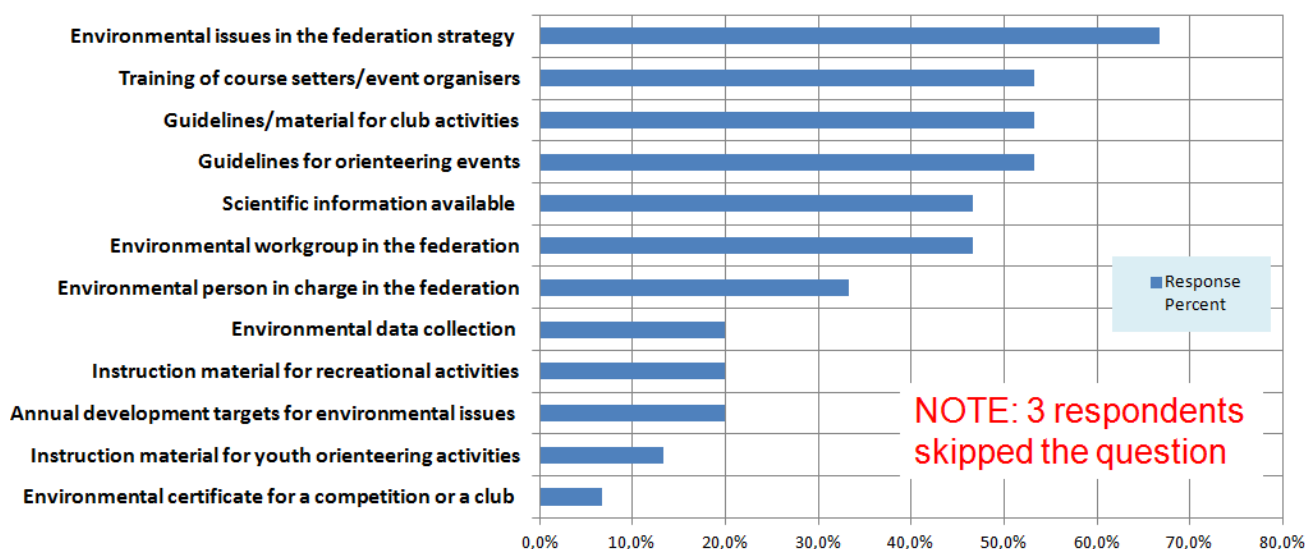
Many conflicts were reported in the following cases:

- GERMANY: 1) conflicts with hunters who have rented the area for hunting and 2) environmental authorities on the use of conservation areas and disturbance of nature
- SWITZERLAND: conflicts with environmental authorities/environmentalists on disturbance of nature
- CHINESE TAIPEI: Conflicts with landowners on land access
- UNITED STATES: Conflicts with environmental authorities on the use of conservation areas

Generally, severe and frequent conflicts between orienteering's stakeholders seem to be rare and they have a country specific nature.

## QUESTION 6: Federation's environmental management

*What kind of measures has your national federation taken for the management of environmental issues?*



Two thirds of the federations have taken the environment as a strategic viewpoint. However, comprehensive measures of implementing the strategy are missing in most cases. Improvement is needed especially with regard to development of national guidelines and training of course setters and event organisers. Only few federations have produced instruction material for youth and recreational sectors, which is an important educational viewpoint.

## QUESTION 7: Scientific research studies on orienteering's environmental impacts

*Are you aware of scientific research studies conducted in your country with regard to orienteering's impact on the environment? (E.g. impact on vegetation, mammals or birds; CO2-emissions of traffic, material or energy consumption, wastewater discharge, waste production, etc.)*

*Please, give the name, year and author of any studies.*

This question was used for getting information on the possible new research studies to complement the database of the IOF Environment Commission.

**QUESTION 8: Use of orienteering's green image for marketing the sport**

a) *Have you used orienteering's green image as an argument when trying to get sponsors for your national federation or large orienteering events? What is your perception of the green image as a selling argument?*

Seven respondents out of 16 reported that they have not used green image as a selling argument (three respondents skipped the question). Those who answered "yes" gave following comments:

- SWITZERLAND: The importance of ecological issues in orienteering sports and the green image of the sport is always pointed out. However, it plays a minor role in the acquisition of sponsors.
- SPAIN: The green image and contact with nature gives a very good image for this sport.
- SWEDEN: Yes, orienteering is in Sweden recognized as an environmentally friendly sport. A recent study among the Swedish public gave very high marks for environmental issues related to orienteering.
- CANADA: We are just undergoing a sponsorship drive and we are using that angle. It's a good one.
- FINLAND: We have used green image as an argument when trying to get sponsors but it's not the "top argument". We think that many companies consider orienteering as a green sport. We inform our sponsors that we want to take care of nature and forests because it's our competition arena.

**QUESTION 8: Use of orienteering's green image for marketing the sport**

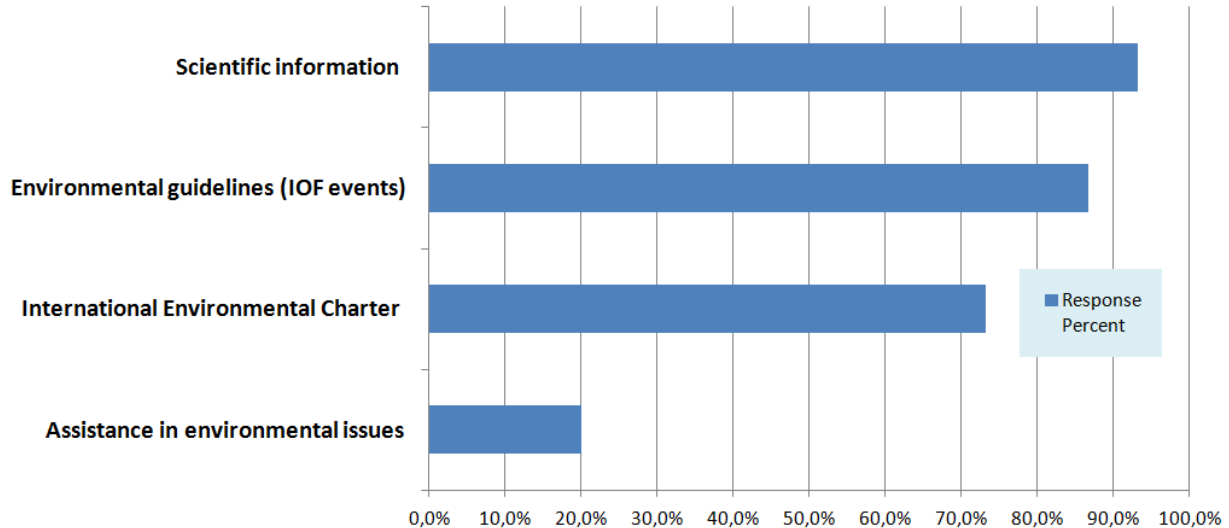
b) *Have you used orienteering's green image for marketing our sport to new amateurs? In what way?*

Six respondents out of 17 reported that they have not used green image for marketing orienteering for new amateurs (two respondents skipped the question). Those who answered "yes" gave following comments:

- GERMANY: We try to use the green image for marketing always.
- SWITZERLAND: In all our flyers orienteering is presented as an exceptional ecological sport.
- SPAIN: New amateurs are attracted to the family sport that respects the environment and is suitable for all ages.
- AUSTRALIA: Opportunity to experience nature.
- SWEDEN: Yes, primarily in the marketing of O-Ringen where we have certified the event to comply with national environmental standards.
- CHINESE TAIPEI: We use images and movies of orienteers in the forest to illustrate new amateurs the green image of the sport.
- UNITES STATES: Part of "Discover" campaign.

### QUESTION 9: Needs of environmental assistance from the IOF

*What kind of assistance would your federation need from the IOF with regard to environmental issues?*



The form of assistance mostly needed is production and dissemination of scientific information on orienteering's environmental impacts. Commission scientific summaries should be improved and new research studies implemented in new countries on the issues of national interest. Environmental guidelines for IOF Events and IOF Environmental Charter are also considered important.

## **Conclusions**

### **Current situation**

There is a great variation from country to country in the importance of different environmental aspects, requirements of legislation and - required permissions for orienteering. Most of the conflicts with stakeholder groups have occurred with landowners on land access and with environmental authorities on the use of conservation areas. It seems that the number of conflicts is at a manageable level.

There is some concern about the disturbance of nature due to orienteering among landowners, environmental authorities and environmentalists. However, this seems to be only a local problem and does not threaten orienteering at large.

### **The future**

It is predictable that in the future environmental issues will be more and more on the focus of politicians, authorities and the public. Even though the environmental impacts of orienteering are small, a wise strategy for our sport is to take a proactive approach in the management of environmental issues. This survey gives evidence that there is a clear need for more systematic and comprehensive environmental policies and measures in the IOF member federations. Orienteering's green image should also be used more efficiently for marketing our sport and gaining positive PR among the public.

The assistance of the IOF is mostly needed in the dissemination of scientific information and formulation of orienteering's Environmental Charter and IOF Event Guidelines. Based on the findings of this survey, the guidelines have to be very general and connected with the event organising process (Event quality system).

## **Annex 1: Questionnaire used in the survey**

IOF Survey  
Orienteering and the Environment

Dear Recipient,

The International Orienteering Federation considers environmental issues to be of strategic importance to the success and sustainability of our sport. Increasing global concerns for the state of the environment has obliged individuals and all organisations in society to take environmental responsibility for their actions. This applies to industrial companies and governmental organisations as well as NGO's like sports organisations. In the field of sport, environmental responsibility is manifested, for instance, in the form of specific environmental programmes for major sports events, such as the Olympic Games or world championships. Many major orienteering events have set up and complied with demanding environmental programmes, World Trail Orienteering Championships 2010 in Trondheim being a recent example.

For orienteering, good management of environmental issues is a question of safeguarding the basic requirements of our sport. Most orienteering takes place in nature, in the countryside. Nature is our sport's venue for which all orienteers must share a great responsibility. Our possibility to organise events in nature and land owned by others requires good cooperation with all relevant stakeholders as well as measures by which environmental aspects can be taken into account in the planning and implementation of the events. Besides, we also have to produce and disseminate reliable scientific information on the environmental impacts of orienteering activity.

Orienteers have a well-developed environmental awareness, and they also show environmentally conscious behaviour in their lives. In fact, our sport provides its enthusiasts a unique possibility for building a personal relationship with nature. "Being at one with nature" is one of the biggest strengths in marketing our sport to sponsors and newcomers. It may well be also a great advantage for orienteering's aspirations to enter the Olympic family. Even though scientific research has shown that orienteering has only a very small impact on nature, the environmentally sound character of our sport is not self-evident. We also have to take concrete actions by which we demonstrate our responsibility for the well-being of nature and the environment.

The International Orienteering Federation has had an Environment Commission since 1998. The main duties of the commission have been to monitor environmental impacts of orienteering world-wide, to keep contact with environmental sports organisations and to inform them of the environmentally friendly character of orienteering, and to assist the IOF, its commissions and member federations with questions related to land access and other environmental issues.

This year, the Environment Commission seeks to gather information on 'Orienteering and the Environment' in IOF member countries as well as any measures national federations have taken to manage environmental issues. The information will be used for outlining a charter and guidelines for the environmentally friendly conduct of all forms of orienteering events.



**Therefore we kindly ask you to take a moment of your time and answer the following questions from the perspective of your own national federation and your country, and the different disciplines of orienteering. There are very great differences in environmental issues in orienteering across the World and it is important for our understanding of them that you complete the questionnaire, even if you have very little to report.**

The questions of this survey are related to the following topics:

- National circumstances with regard to environmental issues related to orienteering
- Significance of specific environment issues related to orienteering
- Possible environmental conflicts occurred in connection with organisation of orienteering activities
- Measures taken on the national level for the management of orienteering's environmental issues
- Needs of support from the IOF in environmental issues

Thank you for your response!

### **IOF Environment Commission**

Brian Parker (Chair, GBR)  
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Erkka Laininen (FIN)  
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Please feel free to contact either of us, if you need advice on completing any part of the questionnaire.

## Respondent's information

National federation:	
Name of the respondent:	
Position:	

## Questions

### 1. Importance of different environmental aspects

*How would you assess the importance of the following environmental aspects of orienteering in your country (i.e., what aspects are important from the viewpoint of the public conception of orienteering)?*

Environmental aspect	not important	somewhat important	important	very important
Trampling of vegetation				
Disturbance of mammals				
Disturbance of birds				
Waste				
Use of materials				
Use of energy				
Disturbance of local inhabitants				
Wastewater treatment (toilets, showers)				
Traffic and its CO <sub>2</sub> -emissions				
Other aspects important in your country:				
<b>Comments:</b>				

### 2. National environmental legislation related to orienteering

*What issues stated in your national environment related legislation have to be taken into account when organising orienteering competitions in your country?*

Nature conservation  
 Hunting  
 Use of private/public owned land  
 Use of private roads  
 Waste management  
 Wastewater management  
 Noise  
 Traffic

Arrangement of catering services (hygienic requirements)  
 Safety (fire safety, first-aid, access to emergency vehicles, etc.)  
 Use of motor vehicles in the terrain  
 Other areas of legislation (please, specify):

<b>Comments:</b>
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### 3. Permissions required for organising an orienteering competition

***What permissions must the organiser of an orienteering competition have in your country?***

- Permission from landowners
- Permission from environmental authorities
- Permission from hunters
- Permission from local police authorities
- Permission from the health authorities

Other (please, specify):

### 4. Cooperation with stakeholders

***What kind of cooperation is usually undertaken with the stakeholders in the arrangements of orienteering competitions in your country?***

Stakeholder group	Form of cooperation
Private landowners	
Public landowners	
Hunters	
Environmental authorities	
Health and safety authorities	
Environmentalists	
Local inhabitants	
Others (please, specify):	
<b>Comments:</b>	

### 5. Environmental conflicts

***What kind of environmental conflicts have occurred in connection with the organisation of orienteering activities in your country (what is your federation's perception of the occurrence of the conflicts)?***

Type of conflict	Frequency during the past 5 years		
	none	some	many
Conflicts with <b>landowners</b> on land access			
Conflicts with <b>landowners</b> on damage to property (fields, trees, etc.)			
Conflicts with <b>landowners</b> on disturbance of nature			
Conflicts with <b>hunters</b> on disturbance of animals or hunting			

Conflicts with <b>environmental authorities</b> on the use of conservation areas			
Conflicts with <b>environmental authorities</b> on disturbance of nature			
Conflicts with <b>environmentalists</b> on disturbance of nature			
Conflicts with <b>local inhabitants</b> on disturbance caused by an event			
Other types of conflicts (please, specify):			
<b>Comments:</b>			

## 6. Federation's environmental management

### ***What kind of measures has your national federation taken for the management of environmental issues?***

Environmental issues are integrated in the strategy of the federation or the federation has a specific environmental policy.

The federation sets annual targets for the development of environmental issues in its action plan or the federation has a specific environment programme which is updated annually.

An environmental official or a person responsible for environmental issues is nominated in the federation.

An environmental workgroup is nominated in the federation.

National environmental guidelines have been produced for the organisation of orienteering events.

Scientific information of orienteering's impact on nature and the environment has been made available for the orienteering clubs and event organisers.

Environmental guidelines or other supporting material has been produced for club activities.

Environmental instruction material has been produced for youth orienteering activities.

Environmental instruction material has been produced for recreational orienteering activities.

Environmental issues have been integrated in training of course setters and event organisers.

Environmental issues are integrated in the federation's data collection system (information gathered from clubs and event organisers).

There is a possibility to apply for an environmental certificate for a competition or a club (the certificate can be given by other national organisations).

Other measures (please, specify):

<b>Comments:</b>
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## 7. Scientific research studies on orienteering's environmental impacts

***Are you aware of scientific research studies conducted in your country with regard to orienteering's impact on the environment? (E.g. impact on vegetation, mammals or birds; CO2-emissions of traffic, material or energy consumption, wastewater discharge, waste production, etc.)  
Please, give the name, year and author of any studies.***

**NOTE:** IOF Environment Commission has collected international scientific research information on the environmental impacts of orienteering on IOF website:

<http://orienteering.org/resources/environment/>

## 8. Use of orienteering's green image for marketing the sport

***Have you used orienteering's green image as an argument when trying to get sponsors for your national federation or large orienteering events? What is your perception of the green image as a selling argument?***

***Have you used orienteering's green image for marketing our sport to new amateurs? In what way?***

## 9. Needs of environmental assistance from the IOF

***What kind of assistance would your federation need from the IOF with regard to environmental issues?***

Scientific information on orienteering's impact on nature and the environment  
Assistance in the land use or other environmental issues  
Environmental guidelines for the IOF events  
International Environmental Charter for orienteering  
Other (please, specify):

**Comments:**

## 10. Any other comments

***Thank you for your contribution to our understanding of 'Orienteering and the Environment' for the benefit of our sport world-wide.***

IOF Environment Commission

## Annex 2: Answers of the responding countries/federations

### QUESTION 1: Importance of different environmental aspects

*How would you assess the importance of the following environmental aspects of orienteering in your country (i.e., what aspects are important from the viewpoint of the public conception of orienteering)?*

NATIONAL FEDERATION	Trampling of vegetation	Disturbance of mammals	Disturbance of birds	Waste	Use of materials	Use of energy	Disturbance of local inhabitants	Wastewater treatment	Traffic and its CO2-emissions
Bulgaria	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	very important	important	important	important	very important	very important
Germany	somewhat important	very important	very important	not important	not important	not important	somewhat important	not important	somewhat important
Portugal	important	very important	important	very important	important	somewhat important	important	important	important
New Zealand	important	important	not important	somewhat important	somewhat important	not important	somewhat important	not important	not important
Switzerland	somewhat important	very important	very important	important	important	important	somewhat important	important	important
Serbia	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	very important	important	somewhat important	somewhat important	very important	important
Spain	important	important	somewhat important	important		somewhat important	important	important	important
Israel	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	important	somewhat important	somewhat important	important	important	important
Italy	not important	somewhat important	somewhat important	important	not important	not important	important	important	somewhat important
Australia	very important	important	not important	important	important	not important	important	important	not important
Sweden	important	very important	very important	important	important	very important	important	important	important
Canada	very important	very important	somewhat important	important	not important	not important	somewhat important	important	somewhat important
Slovakia	somewhat important	very important	very important	very important	not important	somewhat important	somewhat important	very important	somewhat important
China	important	somewhat important	somewhat important	important	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important
Finland	important	important	important	very important	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	important	somewhat important
Chinese Taipei	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	somewhat important	important	somewhat important	important
United States	very important	important	very important	important	not important	not important	important	very important	not important
Great Britain	somewhat important	important	very important	somewhat important	not important	not important	somewhat important	not important	not important
Turkey	important	very important	important	very important	important	important	important	important	somewhat important

## QUESTION 2: National environmental legislation related to orienteering

*What issues stated in your national environment related legislation have to be taken into account when organising orienteering competitions in your country?*

NATIONAL FEDERATION	Nature conservation	Hunting	Use of private/public owned land	Noise	Traffic	Arrangement of catering services (hygienic requirements)	Use of private roads	Waste management	Wastewater management	Safety (fire safety, first-aid, access to emergency vehicles, etc.)	Use of motor vehicles in the terrain
Bulgaria	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Germany	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Portugal	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
New Zealand	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Switzerland	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Serbia	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Spain	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Italy	X	X	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Australia	X	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Sweden	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canada	X	X	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	-
Slovakia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China	X	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	X	-
Finland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chinese Taipei	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	-
United States	X	X	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X
Great Britain	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Turkey	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-

### QUESTION 3: Permissions required for organising an orienteering competition

What permissions must the organiser of an orienteering competition have in your country?

NATIONAL FEDERATION	Permission from landowners	Permission from environmental authorities	Permission from hunters	Permission from local police authorities	Permission from the health authorities	Other (specify)
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	Local mayor , local forest authorities
Germany	x	x	x	-	-	
Portugal	x	x	-	x	-	
New Zealand	x	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland	-	x	x	-	-	
Serbia	x	-	x	x	x	
Spain	x	x	-	-	-	Traffic authorities
Israel	x	-	-	-	-	
Italy	x	-	-	x	-	
Australia	x	-	-	-	-	
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	
Canada	x	x	-	-	-	Permission from an oil company if there is an oil well on the land
Slovakia	x	x	x	x	x	
China	-	-	-	x	x	
Finland	x	x	-	x	x	
Chinese Taipei	x	x	-	-	-	
United States	x	x	-	-	-	
Great Britain	x	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	-	x	-	x	x	

### Comments

Local mayor and local forest authorities must be informed, for now do not require special permits. It is required that race be agreed beforehand. (Bulgaria)

About 50% of the time the landowner is an individual or corporation, and about 50% of the time will be government land. (Canada)

Normally we don't need permissions from the hunters, but it's always good to ask them if there are some specific areas for the game which must be taken account at the competitions. (Finland)

Where sites have National or International conservation designation landowners may require the event organisers to liaise with the relevant authority. (Great Britain)



## QUESTION 4: Cooperation with stakeholders

*What kind of cooperation is usually undertaken with the stakeholders in the arrangements of orienteering competitions in your country?*

NATIONAL FEDERATION	Private landowners	Public landowners	Hunters	Environmental authorities	Health and safety authorities	Environmentalists	Local inhabitants	Others (please, specify):
Bulgaria					Yes		Yes	
Germany	Permission for land use	Permission for land use	Permission, best date for the event	Permission				
Portugal								
New Zealand	Extensive cooperation	Some cooperation	None	None	None	None	Extensive (see private landowners)	
Switzerland	Information	Information	Information and cooperation	Authorisation	None	Information and cooperation	Information	
Serbia	Oral agreement on land use	Written notice of an event	Written notice of an event		Written notice of an event, asking for participation in the event		Information through posters and media	Police: written announcement of the event, traffic guidance
Spain	Permission for land use	Permission	Date agreement	Permission	Traffic	None	None	
Israel								
Italy	Information	Information		Information				
Australia	Assembly area & parking	Assembly area & parking		Comply with natural reserve management plan		Comply with natural reserve management plan	Mark out of bounds map	
Sweden	Discussion on land use, agreement for arena areas	Discussion on land use, agreement for arena areas	Discussion on land use and course setting	Planning of waste management	Applying for permits	Cooperation in major events	Information	
Canada	Permission for land use	Permission for land use often required	Information if needed	Permission	Not really a factor	Not really a factor	Information in the local media (larger events)	
Slovakia	Agreement, rent, contract	Agreement, rent, contract	Agreement	Agreement	Agreement	Agreement	Agreement	
China								
Finland	Permission: land use, roads; forbidden areas, landowners as VIP's in the event	Permission: land use, roads; forbidden areas, landowners as VIP's in the event	Discussion on the areas to avoid (free zones)	Areas to avoid	Safety plan of an event is required by authorities	Cooperation in major events, if needed	Information, invitation to follow the competition, delivery of local o-maps	
Chinese Taipei								
United States	Letter of agreement	License		License				
Great Britain	Permission for land use, 'no go' areas	Permission for land use, 'no go' areas	Avoiding sensitive times for the hunting interest	None	None	Identifying and avoiding sensitive times or areas	Providing advanced warning of the event	
Turkey			None		They have to be in competitions			

## QUESTION 5: Environmental conflicts

*What kind of environmental conflicts have occurred in connection with the organisation of orienteering activities in your country (what is your federation's perception of the occurrence of the conflicts)?*

NATIONAL FEDERATION	Conflicts with landowners on land access	Conflicts with landowners on damage to property (fields, trees, etc.)	Conflicts with landowners on disturbance of nature	Conflicts with hunters on disturbance of animals or hunting	Conflicts with environmental authorities on the use of conservation areas	Conflicts with environmental authorities on disturbance of nature	Conflicts with environmentalists on disturbance of nature	Conflicts with local inhabitants on disturbance caused by an event
Bulgaria	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Germany	some	none	some	many	many	many	some	none
Portugal	some	some	none	none	none	none	none	some
New Zealand	some	some	none	none	none	none	none	none
Switzerland	some	some	none	some	some	many	many	none
Serbia	some	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Spain	some	some	none	none	some	some	none	none
Israel	some	none	none	none	some	none	none	none
Italy	some	some		some				some
Australia	some	none	none	none	some	some	some	some
Sweden	some	some	some	some	none	none	none	none
Canada	some	some	none	none	some	some	some	none
Slovakia	some	some	some	some	some	none	none	none
China	none	some	none	none	some	none	none	some
Finland	some	some	none	none	some	none	some	none
Chinese Taipei	many	some	some	none	none	none	none	some
United States	some	some	none	none	many	some	none	none
Great Britain	some	none	some	none	some	some	some	none
Turkey		some	some	none	some	none	none	some

## Comments (Question 5)

- 90 percent of the conflicts arise with hunters, who rent a part of a forest/open ground for their privat hunting. Those people pay a lot of money and want to keep everybody out of the forest. (Germany)
- While I have answered "some" to the first two questions, there have been few conflicts and generally of a minor nature. However despite having overall good relationships with landowners, gaining access to private and public land is in some cases becoming more difficult. (New Zealand)
- Conflicts were avoided with previous information and agreement. (Italy)
- I remember a complaint from a hiker once who was furious that we were running off trail. She phoned and complained loudly about the orienteers. (Canada)

## QUESTION 6: Federation's environmental management

*What kind of measures has your national federation taken for the management of environmental issues?*

ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES TAKEN	BUL	GER	POR	NZL	SUI	SRB	ESP	ISR	ITA	AUS	SWE	CAN	SVK	CHN	FIN	TPE	USA	GBR	TUR
Environmental issues in the federation strategy	x		x		x		x		x	x	x			x	x			x	
Annual development targets for environmental issues			x		x														x
Environmental person in charge in the federation					x		x				x						x	x	
Environmental workgroup in the federation			x		x	x			x						x		x		x
National environmental guidelines for orienteering events			x		x				x	x	x			x	x			x	
Scientific information has been made available					x	x			x		x	x			x			x	
Environmental guidelines/other material for club activities					x				x	x	x			x	x			x	x
Instruction material for youth orienteering activities														x	x				
Instruction material for recreational activities														x	x				x
Training of course setters/event organisers					x		x		x		x	x		x	x				x
Environmental data collection											x			x	x				
Environmental certificate/award for a competition or a club					x						x				x				

## Comments (Question 6)

- We are moving from environmental strategy to sustainability strategy. A working group will be set up in the next year. (Sweden)
- Lots of the above ideas and great, but we are pretty low on manpower. Any best practices, templates etc that you could provide would be helpful. (Canada)

### QUESTION 8: Use of orienteering's green image for marketing the sport

- a) *Have you used orienteering's green image as an argument when trying to get sponsors for your national federation or large orienteering events? What is your perception of the green image as a selling argument?*
- b) *Have you used orienteering's green image for marketing our sport to new amateurs? In what way?*

NATIONAL FEDERATION	a) Use of green image for getting sponsors	b) Use of green image for marketing sport to new amateurs
Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
Germany		We try to use the green image for marketing always.
Portugal	No	No
New Zealand	No. It is something we may need to consider if land access issues become more prevalent.	No
Switzerland	The importance of ecological issues in orienteering sports and the green image of the sport is always pointed out. However it plays a minor role in the acquisition of sponsors.	In all our flyers the orienteering is presented as a exceptional ecological sport
Serbia	Yes	yes
Spain	Yes, it is a very good image, the green image and the contact with nature for this sport.	Yes, amateur feel attracted by an activity respectful with environment that can be practiced in family with classes for each age.
Israel	No	Some
Italy	Yes, always	Yes, always
Australia	Only Australian Sports Commission.	Yes. Opportunity to experience nature.
Sweden	Yes, orienteering is in Sweden recognized as an environmentally friendly sport. A recent study among the Swedish public gave very high marks for environmental issues related to orienteering.	Yes, primarily in the marketing of O-Ringen where we have certified the event to national environmental standards.
Canada	We are just undergoing a sponsorship drive and we are using that angle. It's a good one.	Not really.
Slovakia	No	No
China	No	No
Finland	We have used green image as an argument when trying to get sponsors but it's not the "top argument". We think that many companies consider orienteering as a green sport. We inform our sponsors that we want to take care of nature and forests because it's our competition arena.	No, but I think that many people consider orienteering as a green sport.
Chinese Taipei	No.	Yes. We use pictures and movies has runners do orienteering in the forest to tell new amateurs the green image of orienteering.
United States	Yes. Positive	Yes, Part of "Discover" campaign
Great Britain	Yes	Yes
Turkey		We try to use the green image for marketing always.

## QUESTION 9: Needs of environmental assistance from the IOF

*What kind of assistance would your federation need from the IOF with regard to environmental issues?*

FORM OF ASSISTANCE	BUL	GER	POR	NZL	SUI	SRB	ESP	ISR	ITA	AUS	SWE	CAN	SVK	CHN	FIN	TPE	USA	GBR	TUR
Scientific information	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
Assistance in the land use or other environmental issues							x											x	x
Environmental guidelines for the IOF events		x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x
International Environmental Charter		x				x	x			x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x

### Other forms of assistance

- Again related to sustainability it would be beneficial if IOF could raise and educate about the recent ISO 20121 Sustainable Events Management System standard. (Sweden)

### Any other comments

- In Italy, at the moment, environmental issues are not a big problem provided that the organizers pay some attention in the organization. (Italy)
- In the USA the issue is a local one. While we would appreciate any IOF materials and assistance, they don't hold a lot of weight here. (United States)